

*Library*

HEALTH

A 11 OCT 1962

C.R. 43

Borough of Shrewsbury



# REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

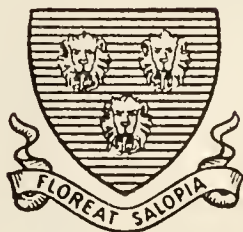
1961

---

SHREWSBURY  
WILDING & SON LTD., PRINTERS  
CASTLE STREET



Borough of Shrewsbury



REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR  
1961



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2018 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30086309>

# BOROUGH OF SHREWSBURY

---

## THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

COUNCILLOR H. JELlicoe-WALL (Chairman)

ALDERMAN MRS. C. E. THICKPENNY	COUNCILLOR G. A. COOPER
ALDERMAN J. M. WEST	COUNCILLOR MRS. G. I. DYAS
ALDERMAN A. E. J. WILLIS	COUNCILLOR R. J. H. EDWARDS (Mayor)
COUNCILLOR H. J. BECKETT	COUNCILLOR F. G. A. FULWELL
COUNCILLOR J. F. BURGESS	COUNCILLOR E. F. HALL
COUNCILLOR G. CHRESSESAN	COUNCILLOR A. H. HOWL

## STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

### Medical Officer of Health

A. C. MACKENZIE, M.D., D.P.H.

### Senior Public Health Inspector

¶\* C. STANLEY, Cert. R.S.I.

### Additional Public Health Inspectors

¶\*W. E. QUALTROUGH, Cert. R.S.I. (*Resigned 1st April, 1961*)

\*J. INNES, Cert R.S.A.S.

¶\*D. J. HAMER, Cert. P.H.I.E.B.

\*J. T. GRIFFITHS, Cert. P.H.I.E.B. (*Commenced 1st June, 1961*)

### Chief Clerk

G. T. NICHOLAS

### Abattoir Superintendent and Meat Inspector

\* N. EDGE, Cert. R.S.I.

### Assistant Meat Inspectors

\*P. BRADWELL, Cert. R.S.I.

\*W. T. BARTON, Cert. R.S.I.

## PART-TIME OFFICERS

### Meteorological Observer

R. GRAY

### Public Analyst

J. G. SHERRATT, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

\* Qualified Meat Inspectors.

¶ Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

HEALTH CENTRE,  
MURIVANCE,  
SHREWSBURY.  
July, 1962.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE  
BOROUGH OF SHREWSBURY

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1961.

Statistics supplied by the Registrar General show an increase in population of 552. The number of births registered exceeds the number of deaths and there has also been immigration into the town.

The number of new houses built continues to exceed the number demolished or closed, so that the town is growing.

The relatively high birth rate for the year is unfortunately associated with a high infant mortality rate due to an increased number of deaths from prematurity. Two deaths attributed to childbirth were also notified, both caused by pulmonary embolus, an unfortunate coincidence as this condition is considered to be responsible for only 5% of all obstetric fatalities.

The notifications of infectious disease show a relatively quiet year and your medical officer was fortunate in not having to contend with an outbreak of smallpox or poliomyelitis. Contact with general practitioners and hospital staff seems to show that a changing pattern of disease is appearing and many cases of clinical dysentery with negative laboratory findings and sometimes followed by jaundice were reported. The usual winter epidemic of influenza was shorter than usual and not as severe as in 1959 and 1960.

Investigation into various health hazards continued during the year. Investigation into the prevalence of poliomyelitis and other viruses and of pathogenic organisms in the faeces of normal children 0-4 years of age was undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service throughout the country, with the Public Health Laboratory, Shrewsbury, participating. From June onwards this department undertook the collection of specimens, 2 from each of 5 age groups (6 months,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years) every week. The names being the first on the Registrar's returns of births for the week corresponding to the week in question. Investigation where organisms known to produce disease were found showed that these organisms can be harboured without causing ill health. A remarkable absence of poliomyelitis virus was reported from early results of this trial. Co-operation with the Public Health laboratory has continued to be excellent, especially where the investigation of notifiable diseases is concerned.

In this department the amount of smoke and sulphur dioxide contaminant of the atmosphere has been measured daily. Results are sent to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Warren Spring Laboratory, for inclusion in their national survey of atmospheric pollution.

Monitoring of air, water, milk, etc., for radioactivity is undertaken by the Borough Water Department and results made available to this department. It is noted that the results obtained throughout the year are within the accepted standards as laid down by the Medical Research Council.

The work of the department has continued in its rather unspectacular way as shown by the tables of visits made by health inspectors. Results from this work are generally not as readily obvious as are the results of the activities of other departments, but it is noticeable that the standard of food hygiene throughout the town and particularly in the open market shows improvement over the years and that "Slum property" has now nearly disappeared from the town.

The co-operation given by the staff and received from other departments has been greatly appreciated. Thanks are due to the Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer for the efficient way in which certain services which are of the utmost importance to the health of the town have been provided. I refer to water supply, sewerage and refuse disposal.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

A. C. MACKENZIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

## GENERAL STATISTICS, 1961

Rateable Value of the Borough	...	...	...	...	£731,170	
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	£2,975	
Area of the Borough (excluding water) in acres	...	...	...	...	8,034	
Population (Registrar General's estimate, middle of 1961)	...	...	...	...	49,810	
Persons per acre calculated on above population	...	...	...	...	6.2	
Inhabited Houses (December 31st, 1961)	...	...	...	...	15,373	
		MALE	FEMALE			
Live Births	{ Legitimate Illegitimate	432 21	411 13	Total	...	877
BIRTH RATE per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	17.6
Stillbirths :						
Number	...	...	...	...	...	20
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	22.3
Total Live and Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	897
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	590
DEATH RATE per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	11.8
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	...	...	...	...	...	26
INFANT MORTALITY RATES						
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	...	...	29.6
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	28.5
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	58.8
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	19.4
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	18.2
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	...	...	...	...	...	40.1
MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortions)						
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	2.2
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	111
„ „ Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	1



## WEATHER CONDITIONS

As in the past thirty-two years, daily readings and weather recordings have been continued at Monkmoor Hospital, where a Climatological Station, approved by the Air Ministry, is situated.

The particulars regarding 1961 may be summarised as follows :—

**Rainfall.**—The total rainfall was 23.27 inches, compared with 38.42, 23.23 and 33.93 in the previous years respectively.

The average rainfall over the last 32 years was 26.20 inches

**Sunshine.**—The number of hours of bright sunshine recorded was 1,342.2 hours, compared with 1,294.8, 1,542.5 and 1,203.1 hours in the previous years respectively.

The average sunshine over the last 32 years was 1,354.5 hours.

**Temperatures.**—Extremes of temperatures during the year were :

WARMEST DAY (Highest Shade Maximum), August 29th, 85°.

WARMEST NIGHT (Highest Shade Minimum), September 3rd, 62°.

COLDEST DAY (Lowest Shade Maximum), December 28th, 25°.

COLDEST NIGHT (Lowest Shade Minimum), December 28th and 29th, 14°.

Weather Statistics, Shrewsbury, 1961

1961 Month	Mean Barometric Pressure in Inches	AIR TEMPERATURE IN SHADE °F				SUNSHINE IN HOURS			RAINFALL IN INCHES			
		Mean Maximum	Highest Maximum and Date	Mean Minimum	Lowest Minimum and Date	Mean Temperatures	Most Sunshine in one Day	Daily Means	Total Hours	No. of Rainy Days	Greatest Fall in one Day	Total Rainfall
Jan. ...	29.866	43.6	55° on 29th	34.6	27° on 11th and 12th 31° on 19th	39.1	5.4 on 8th	.75	23.4	20	.45 on 28th	2.45
Feb. ...	30.046	50.5	60° on 19th	40.2	31° on 19th	45.3	7.9 on 19th	1.98	55.5	15	.19 on 4th	1.23
Mar. ...	30.296	55.5	67° on 16th	38.9	29° on 5th	47.7	9.5 on 15th	4.38	135.8	6	.12 on 18th	.27
April ...	29.781	56.3	64° on 16th and 17th	43.3	31° on 3rd	49.8	8.3 on 24th	2.09	64.7	23	.50 on 25th	2.79
May ...	30.061	60.4	75° on 13th	43.5	34° on 28th	53.9	13.7 on 31st	6.03	186.9	11	.47 on 14th	1.68
June ...	30.058	67.2	81° on 30th	48.4	31° on 14th	57.8	14.8 on 29th	6.96	208.9	7	.27 on 7th	1.14
July ...	30.019	67.4	81° on 1st	51.6	42° on 6th	59.5	12.6 on 5th	4.83	149.7	12	.73 on 12th	2.75
Aug. ...	29.991	67.7	85° on 29th	52.7	42° on 31st	60.2	12.2 on 28th	5.12	158.8	16	.46 on 7th	2.18
Sept. ...	29.961	65.1	84° on 2nd	50.4	34° on 25th	57.7	11.2 on 9th	4.41	132.4	17	.30 on 29th	1.98
Oct. ...	29.782	57.9	66° on 4th and 7th	44.7	31° on 29th	51.3	8.5 on 12th	3.22	101.8	24	.62 on 10th	2.59
Nov. ...	29.994	49.0	58° on 1st	38.0	23° on 28th	43.5	7.0 on 23rd	2.43	72.9	16	.44 on 30th	1.37
Dec. ...	29.895	39.8	58° on 10th	30.1	14° on 28th and 29th	34.9	6.3 on 2nd	1.66	51.4	14	.51 on 1st	2.84
									1342.2			23.27

# VITAL STATISTICS

## 1961 AND PREVIOUS DECADE

Year	Population (estimated) each year by Registrar General	Births		Under 1 Year of Age			Deaths		
		Number	Rate per 1,000 Population	Number	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate	At all Ages		Rate
							Number	Crude	Adjusted
1951 ...	45,460	661	14.5	13	20		602	13.2	13.5
1952 ...	45,910	663	14.4	21	32		475	10.3	10.5
1953 ...	46,230	710	15.3	21	30		512	11.1	11.3
1954 ...	47,020	695	14.8	20	29		572	12.2	11.9
1955 ...	46,800	696	14.9	17	26		516	11.0	10.8
1956 ...	46,850	715	15.3	21	29		498	10.6	10.4
1957 ...	47,380	735	15.5	18	24		567	11.9	11.4
1958 ...	47,770	769	16.1	12	16		548	11.5	11.2
1959 ...	48,640	806	16.6	14	17		528	10.8	10.7
1960 ...	49,250	786	15.9	13	16		513	10.4	10.3
1961 ...	49,810	877	17.6	26	30		590	11.8	11.9

## POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of the home population of Shrewsbury for 1961, including members of the armed forces stationed in the area, was 49,810, compared with 49,250 in the previous year.

## BIRTHS

The number of live births in 1961 was 877, compared with 786, 806 and 769 in the previous years respectively.

The crude birth rate was 17.6 per 1,000 population, compared with 15.9, 16.9 and 16.1 in the previous years respectively. Applying the comparability factor provided by the Registrar General, the adjusted birth rate becomes 17.2.

The 877 births may be analysed as follows :—

		Legitimate	Illegitimate	
Male	...	432	21	} 877
Female	...	411	13	

A comparison of the adjusted birth rate between Shrewsbury and the rate for England and Wales is as follows :—

			Rate per 1,000 Population
			Live Births
England and Wales	...		17.4
Shrewsbury	...	...	17.2

## Illegitimate Births

There were 34 illegitimate births, compared with 33, 27 and 39 in the previous years respectively.

The illegitimate birth rate was 0.68 per 1,000 population, illegitimate births being a percentage of 3.9 of the total live births.

## Stillbirths

There were 20 stillbirths, compared with 20, 20 and 12 in the previous years respectively.

The stillbirth rate was 0.4 per 1,000 population, the stillbirths being a percentage of 2.2 of the total births.

## DEATHS

The number of deaths during the year was 590, compared with 513, 528 and 548 in the previous years respectively.

Of the 590 deaths, 302 were males and 288 females.

The crude death rate was 11.8, but, by applying the comparability factor provided by the Registrar General, the adjusted death rate became 11.9.

Of the 590 deaths, 396 persons were 65 years of age or over.

If the main causes of death are grouped, it will be seen that 471 of the 590 deaths can be allocated to four groups as follows :—

(1) Heart disease	...	...	...	187
(2) Other diseases of the Circulatory System, including Vascular lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	115
(3) Cancer (including leukaemia)	...	...	...	111
(4) Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and other Respiratory Disease, including Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	58

There were 6 deaths from suicide and 5 from motor vehicle accidents.

Of the child population, there were 26 infant deaths (under one year of age), and 7 deaths of children one to fourteen years of age.

Deaths from cancer have been supplied by the Registrar General in their present categories of malignant neoplasm of stomach ; lung and bronchus ; breast ; uterus ; other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms since 1950. As will be seen from the following table the deaths from malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus have increased considerably more than those from other causes. These findings are in line with statistics quoted by the Medical Research Council and the Ministry of Health, both of which bodies also indicate that cigarette smoking is the chief cause of lung cancer and maintain that the general public should be warned of the risk attached to cigarette smoking.

	Average number of deaths	
	1950-55 (6 years)	1956-61 (6 years)
Malignant neoplasm of :		
Stomach	11.5	14.2
Lung	12.5	18.0
Breast	9.0	9.7
Uterus	4.0	5.0
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	42.5	48.7

A comparison between the adjusted death rate of Shrewsbury and the rate for England and Wales is as follows :—

	Death rate per 1,000 population
England and Wales	12.0
Shrewsbury	11.9

## Causes of and Ages at Death during the Year 1961

CAUSES OF DEATH	NET DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF " RESIDENTS " WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT													
	Male	Female	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65 and over
	302	288	26	2	2	—	—	2	1	1	5	19	136	396
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis, Other forms ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ... ..	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	12
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ...	23	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	10
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ... ..	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ... ..	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	22	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	15	30
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ... ..	5	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4
Diabetes ... ..	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Vascular lesions of Nervous System... ..	46	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	72
Coronary Disease, Angina ... ..	65	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	30	77
Hypertension with Ht. Disease ... ..	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11
Other Heart Disease ... ..	16	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	55
Other Circulatory Disease ... ..	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	19
Influenza ... ..	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	6
Pneumonia ... ..	10	16	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	17
Bronchitis ... ..	20	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	18
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ... ..	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ... ..	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Nephritis & Nephrosis ... ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ... ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations ... ..	4	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Defined and ill-defined Diseases ...	27	24	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	27
M.T. Vehicle Accidents ... ..	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
All other Accidents ... ..	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	5
Suicide ... ..	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1
Homicide and operations of War... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—



## INFANT MORTALITY

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 26 compared with 13, 14 and 12 in the previous years respectively.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was accordingly 30 per 1,000 live births, compared with 16, 17 and 16 in the previous years respectively.

A comparison between the Infantile Mortality Rate of Shrewsbury and the rate for England and Wales is as follows :—

	Per 1,000 live births
England and Wales ... ..	21.4
Shrewsbury ... ..	29.6

These deaths are analysed by causes and duration of life in the accompanying table :—

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 24 hours	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Prematurity... ..	9	1	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
Congenital Malformations ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	5
Birth Injury ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Rhesus Incompatability	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	4
Bronchitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
B. Coli Septicaemia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals ... ..	14	2	1	—	—	17	3	3	1	2	26

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### Water Supply

The Water Engineer, Mr. J. H. Sabido, has kindly supplied the following information on the water supply of the town, accompanied by statistics of laboratory examinations carried out at Shelton Waterworks.

“During the year under review, Shelton Head Works have supplied the whole of the Undertaking’s water requirements, free of all restrictions. The average daily quantity supplied (average for 365 days) amounted to 2,720,636 gallons, which was equivalent to 54.06 gallons per head per day, and the maximum daily quantity supplied was 3,484,527 gallons on 8th November, 1961.

Routine daily chemical and bacteriological analyses were carried out at Shelton on the water at the separate stages of treatment. The maxima and minima results obtained from these examinations are given in the accompanying table.

During the year the practice of taking routine chemical and bacteriological examinations of drinking water samples drawn from household supplies was maintained, 236 such examinations were carried out and all were found to be sterile. The water supply to the Authorised Area has consistently maintained the very high standard of purity demanded for water supplies in this country.

As mentioned in previous years’ reports, the daily consumption is steadily increasing, which is in keeping with the national trend, and at times of peak demand the output from the Works is in excess of the safe yield. The accelerated development of the Area reflects on water consumption, and it is anticipated that the next year or two will be a very critical period indeed. It was anticipated that some of the necessary large scale extensions, required both to the Head Works and to the distribution system, would have been commenced in the year under review ; this was not possible because of the delay in obtaining the necessary Order from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. A Public Inquiry, however, was held in October, 1961, the result of which should be announced in the very near future.

Monitoring for the estimation of radio activity in the air, river water and final water, was continued during the year. The results obtained to date are within the accepted standards as laid down by the Medical Research Council.

The length of new mains laid within the Water Area was 1.81 miles. This figure does not include the renewal of defective mains.”

The position as regards dwelling houses in the town as at the end of 1961 is as follows :—

Total number of houses	...	...	15,373
Total number of houses with Corporation			
piped water supply	...	...	15,337
Total number of houses without a			
Corporation piped water supply	...		36



# SHELTON WATER SUPPLY

## Results of Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations, 1961

ITEM	RIVER WATER UNTREATED		WATER AFTER STORAGE AND PRECHLORINATION		WATER AFTER SEDIMENTATION		WATER AFTER FILTRATION AND STERILISATION	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
Probable number of coliform bacteria present per 100 mls. ...	25+	25+	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Colony count per ml. at 37°C. ...	12,672	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Colony count per ml. at 20°C. ...	13,824	45	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Colour (Hazenscale) ...	150	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH ...	8.7	6.5	7.3	6.6	8.3	7.0	8.0	6.9
Alkalinity (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) ...	136.0	18.0	118.0	10.0	130.0	32.0	132.0	26.0
Chloride (Cl) ...	50.0	12.0	52.0	13.0	54.0	13.0	55.0	14.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxygen absorbed (4 hrs. at 27°C.)	12.08	0.64	1.48	Nil	1.40	Nil	1.08	Nil
Permanent Hardness (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) ...	62.0	2.0	64.0	14.0	64.0	8.0	68.0	7.0
Total Hardness (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) ...	168.0	36.0	160.0	44.0	168.0	56.0	167.0	52.0
Free Residual Chlorine ...	—	—	2.30	Nil	1.70	Nil	0.30	0.05
Total Residual Chlorine ...	—	—	2.35	0.20	1.95	0.20	0.35	0.20

Chemical Analysis expressed in Milligrams per Litre

BACTERIOLOGICAL

### Swimming Baths.

Their are two public indoor swimming baths available in the Borough. They are filled with water from the town mains. Treatment is by a process of alum precipitation, filtration and chlorination with a complete turnover of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hours.

During the year the water in the swimming baths was examined bacteriologically on 21 occasions. Of these, 3 samples were not considered satisfactory.

### Drainage, Closet Accommodation, Sewerage and Public Cleansing.

The Borough Surveyor, Mr. A. T. Morris, has kindly supplied the following information:—

#### “Main Drainage—

Number of existing houses connected to sewers ...	Nil
Number of new houses erected without connection to sewerage system ... ..	Nil

Extensions or alterations.—The only alterations to main drainage carried out in 1961 were the extensions to the main sewers necessitated by the development of new housing estates.

**Refuse Collection and Disposal.**—There has been no change in the system of refuse collection and disposal.”

The present position as regards sewage disposal in the town as estimated during 1960 is as follows:—

Total number of houses in the Borough ...	15,373
Number of houses connected to Corporation sewers ... ..	15,039
Number of houses connected to independent sewage disposal works, e.g., cesspits, septic tanks ... ..	235
Number of houses relying on earth, pail or chemical closets ... ..	99

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. C. Stanley, reports as follows:—

### Complaints received during the Year

There were 468 complaints, and these were investigated in accordance with the following analysis:—

Nature of Complaint	Number Received
Housing Defects ... ..	63
Defective Dustbins ... ..	2
Choked and Defective Drains and Sewers ... ..	85
Accumulations of Offensive Matter ... ..	3
Relative to Unsound Food ... ..	53
Verminous Premises :—	
(a) Bugs and Fleas ... ..	5
(b) Rats and Mice Infestations ... ..	160
(c) Beetles, Crickets and other Insects ... ..	48
Keeping of Animals and Poultry ... ..	7
Unsatisfactory Milk Supplies ... ..	3
Emission of Smoke ... ..	5
Noise Abatement Act, 1960 ... ..	4
Miscellaneous ... ..	30
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>468</b>

### Premises Inspected

The following summary indicates the number of inspections of various premises carried out during the year :—

Nature of Inspection							Number of Visits
Dwelling-houses under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	803
Dwelling-houses under Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,791
Infected Dwelling-houses :—							
(a) Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
(b) Contacts	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
(c) Phthisis enquiries and fumigations	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Poliomyelitis Virus Investigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	937
Business Premises, including Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Cinemas, Dance Halls, Billiard Halls	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Factories Act, 1937 :—							
Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	244
Factories without mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Works of building construction	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Outworkers' premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offensive Trade Premises...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Stables, Piggeries, Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	414
Drainage :—							
Inspection and Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	237
Testing	...	...	...	...	...	...	190
Public Sewers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	342
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Proposed Smoke Control Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Watercourses and Ditches	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Land and Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Septic Tanks, Cesspools, Urinals...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	74

Nature of Inspection	Number of Visits
Verminous Premises :—	
(a) Rats and Mice ... ..	357
(b) Bug Infestations ... ..	20
(c) Beetles ... ..	1
(d) Other Vermin ... ..	67
(e) Disinfestations ... ..	36
Food Hygiene Regulations and Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :—	
Unfit Meat and Other Foods ... ..	189
Market Stalls ... ..	789
Butchers' Shops ... ..	207
Bakehouses ... ..	60
Factory Canteens ... ..	15
Restaurant Kitchens, etc. ... ..	294
Licensed Premises ... ..	186
School Kitchens ... ..	50
Hospital Kitchens ... ..	—
Other Premises ... ..	772
Section 16 Premises :—	
Sausage Manufacturers, etc. ... ..	29
Fish Frying Premises ... ..	56
Ice Cream Premises ... ..	282
Milk Sampling :—	
(a) Methylene Blue, etc. ... ..	87
(b) Chemical ... ..	41
Milk Shops and Dairies ... ..	106
Sampling of Food and Drugs (other than Milk) for Chemical Analysis ... ..	79
Food Vehicles ... ..	57
Food Poisoning Investigations ... ..	41
Shops Act, 1950 ... ..	975
Pet Animals Act, 1951 ... ..	50
Noise Abatement Act, 1960 ... ..	15
Sanitary Accommodation at Farms ... ..	5
Welfare of Aged Persons ... ..	2
Visits not Inspections ... ..	686
Miscellaneous Visits ... ..	333
Total Visits by Public Health Inspectors ... ..	12,842

## Notices Served

Administrative action was taken during the year to secure abatement of nuisances and to enforce the appropriate statutory enactments as follows :—

Subject of Notice	Public Health Acts	Milk and Dairies Regs.	Food and Drugs Act 1955	Factories Act, 1937	Shops Acts
Number of Informal Notices served ... ..	29	—	38	3	17
Number of Informal Notices complied with ... ..	38	—	31	9	5
Number of Informal Notices Outstanding (against Premises) ... ..	7	—	28	1	13
Number of Statutory Notices served ... ..	5	—	—	—	—
Number of Statutory Notices complied with ... ..	9	—	—	—	—
Number of Statutory Notices Outstanding (against Premises) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—



**Sanitary Improvements Effected at Dwelling-houses as a Result of  
Statutory and Informal Notices Issued**  
(Number of premises, 31)

	Number Complied with
Defective drains ... ..	2
Choked drains ... ..	2
Insufficient closet accommodation ... ..	—
Absence of proper sink ... ..	—
Defective water closets ... ..	2
Defective gullies ... ..	—
Defective sink ... ..	—
Defective sink waste pipes ... ..	1
Defective W.C. cisterns and fittings ... ..	2
Burst water pipes ... ..	1
Insufficient water supply... ..	—
Defective soil pipes ... ..	1
Dampness arising from :—	
Defective roofs ... ..	5
Defective eaves-gutters ... ..	5
Defective down-spouts ... ..	2
Defective brickwork and pointing ... ..	4
Defective damp-proof courses ... ..	1
Defective yard paving ... ..	—
Defective chimney flues ... ..	—
Galvanized metal dustbins provided ... ..	1
Defective window-frames and sash-cords ... ..	2
Defective floors ... ..	3
Defective stairs ... ..	1
Defective plaster to walls and ceilings ... ..	4
Defective doors ... ..	2
Defective fireplaces and cooking ranges ... ..	—
Defective wash-boilers ... ..	—
Defective and dangerous chimney stacks. ... ..	2
Defective and bulging external walls ... ..	—
Defective and bulging party walls ... ..	—
Filthy condition of premises ... ..	1
Accumulation of manure or offensive matter ... ..	1
Miscellaneous ... ..	5

**Additional Unsatisfactory Conditions remedied by Verbal Intimations**

Nature of Inspection	No. of Premises	Structural Defects	Dirty Conditions
Dwelling-houses (Public Health Acts) ...	14	8	6
Restaurant Kitchens ... ..	2	—	2
Bakehouses ... ..	1	—	1
Other Food Preparation Premises ...	11	—	11
Butchers' Shops ... ..	2	1	1
Hotel Bars ... ..	—	—	—
Business Premises... ..	5	2	3
Factories (Factories Act, 1937) ... ..	1	1	—
Ice Cream Premises (Sale/Man.)... ..	3	1	2
Shops (Shops Act) ... ..	—	—	—
Dairies ... ..	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances ... ..	5	5	—
Caravans ... ..	—	—	—
Rat Infestation ... ..	1	—	1

## FACTORY ACTS, 1937 AND 1948

The following statistics, required under the provisions of this legislation, are appended :—

### Part I of the Act

1. **Inspections** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities...	17	13	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	220	244	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ... ..	30	38	1	—
Total ... ..	267	295	3	—



2. Cases in which **Defects** were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ... ..	—	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ... ..	—	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient ... ..	1	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	3	9	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ... ..	1	2	—	—	—
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>

**Part VIII of the Act****Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)**

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel-making, etc. ...	1	—	—	—	—	—

**HOUSING****Building Progress during 1960**

Houses erected by Local Authority	168	} 344
Houses erected by Private Enterprise	176	

**Housing Statistics****1. Inspections of Dwelling-houses during the Year**

Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	1,291
Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	159
Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation...	21

**2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Services of Formal Notices**

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their offices ... ..	35
---	----

**3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year**

Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied... ..	5
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners ... ..	10
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil

Resolutions, regarding four Clearance Areas, were passed by the Council during the year. Some 126 dwellinghouses were involved. In addition, 33 individual houses, considered unfit for human habitation and not repairable at reasonable expense, were represented.

Fifty-five houses, in confirmed Clearance Areas, were demolished. Similar action was taken in respect of 18 individual unfit ones, and eleven other dwellings were closed.

Concern is felt over the deterioration of a number of houses which lack basic amenities, and where private landlords are not taking advantage of the Improvement Grant Schemes. If it is uneconomical for landlords to carry out such works, there is a case for further financial assistance. Surely, this would be money well spent and be of economic importance to the nation as a whole.

# Outstanding applications for Corporation Houses, Bungalows or Flats

31st December, 1961

Position on 31st December, 1960, in brackets

	ROOMS		TENANTS		OWNERS		TOTAL	
Childless Couples under 60 ...	486	(422)	428	(331)	48	(39)	962	(792)
Applicants of retiring age or over... ..	105	(93)	284	(261)	53	(43)	442	(397)
Families with 1 child ...	227	(214)	402	(364)	39	(35)	668	(613)
Families with 2 or 3 children	99	(105)	463	(408)	34	(30)	596	(543)
Families with 4 or more children ... ..	13	(18)	110	(97)	9	(7)	132	(122)
<b>Totals</b> ...	<b>930</b>	<b>(852)</b>	<b>1687</b>	<b>(1461)</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>(154)</b>	<b>2800</b>	<b>(2467)</b>

The Housing Acts Committee is responsible for housing families considered to be in need of accommodation. Liason with the Housing Manager is maintained both on re-housing from condemned properties and on questions of priority on medical grounds for families on the general waiting list. Numerous applications for transfer from one type of property to another or from one area of the town to another area accompanied by medical certificates and advice is given on the urgency of such cases.

The above analysis of the housing waiting list includes 108 families either in houses condemned by the Council as unfit and for the occupants of which satisfactory, acceptable premises have not yet been found or who are in houses in Clearance Areas which are awaiting Ministry confirmation. The Housing Manager has re-housed 317 families during the year as follows :—

	APPLICANTS FROM THE HOUSING LIST			CONDEMNED PROPERTY
Bungalows ... ..	...	...	26	11
Maisonettes and Flats ...	...	...	43	14
Prefabricated Bungalows...	...	...	6	1
Houses ... ..	...	...	183	33
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ..	...	...	<b>258</b>	<b>59</b>

Study of the above tables indicate that a good proportion of new houses were allocated to families with children from the waiting list ; many of these families were in rooms. A generous allowance is given for bedroom shortage on the Housing Tenancies Sub-Committee's points scheme to reduce overcrowding by re-housing this type of family.

The Housing Manager arranged numerous transfers of tenancies during the year.

Apart from overcrowding many tenants find it very difficult to bring up children in the older type of rented house which lacks the amenities of a hot water supply and bath, and even of an internal water closet, and therefore apply for the often more expensive tenancy of a council house. It would seem to be sound policy for landlords to make fit and modernise these houses even though the cost would be but slowly re-imbursed.

Complaints are frequently received, and on investigation are often found to be justified, about the facilities made available in rooms and furnished flats. It is difficult to define or enforce any standard, so much depending on the relationship in its widest sense between landlord or householder and lodger. Where a house is let entirely as furnished accommodation it can be considered as one "let-in-lodgings," and the landlord asked to provide certain facilities or else limit the number of families housed.

There is no doubt that the general standard of housing accommodation in Shrewsbury has risen considerably in the past few years. Soon, it appears, we shall be more concerned with the task of modernisation, rather than demolition. The requirements of the standard grant should be regarded as a necessity in every dwelling used for human habitation.

The number of applicants on the housing manager's waiting list is considered to be a very inaccurate guide to the Corporation's housing requirements on the grounds that: (a) if modernisation and repairs to rented property were carried out as required, many applications from tenants would be withdrawn, (b) families finding suitable accommodation, buying their own houses or leaving the town, forget to cancel their housing applications, (c) others keep their name on the waiting list "just in case" so that if they ever want accommodation they have sufficient points to be re-housed immediately. A review of the waiting list brings down the numbers by nearly 50%.

### **Caravans**

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into force in April, 1960, and repealed the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, regarding the licensing of caravans. In effect, it meant that there would have to be consultations between Public Health and Planning Committees before a caravan site became licensed. Notable changes were that, in the future, the site-owner would be directly responsible for the condition of the site, and licences would be issued for the same period as the planning licence. This has obvious advantages to both local authority and site-owner.

Model Standards, regarding the layout and provision of facilities on permanent residential sites, were issued by the Minister. These model Standards represent the standards normally to be expected as a matter of good practice.



It was felt that, in Shrewsbury, the Standards should apply to sites where six or more caravans were stationed. There are two such sites, and it was recommended that the standards should be applied with due regard to the particular circumstances in each case, including the physical character of the site, any services which may already be available within convenient reach, and other local conditions.

The two sites aforementioned held 25 and 10 caravans respectively, at the end of 1961. Another contained 5 vehicles, and there were two others containing 3 each. The remainder, making a grand total of 56, were stationed singly in various parts of the borough.

The endeavour of this Department is to have all permanent caravans so sited and constructed as to provide accommodation satisfactory in all respects, comparable in amenities to those obtaining in the modern house.

It is admitted that many structures fall short of the ideal, but the legislation referred to will assist considerably in this direction.

### **Noise Abatement Act**

The introduction of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, is worthy of mention.

Section 1 of this Act states that noise or vibration which is a nuisance shall be a statutory nuisance for the purpose of Part 3 of the Public Health Act, 1936. In effect, this means that an offender can be summoned before the Justices, and, if the offence be proved, he can be fined. Previously, the only powers possessed by the Council to deal with noise were under bye-laws, relating to wireless loudspeakers, gramophones and similar instruments.

The administration of this responsibility was delegated to the Watch Committee, with the Chief Public Health Inspector acting as enforcement officer under the Act.

### **Smoke Abatement**

The Harlescott Grange and Mount Pleasant Smoke Control Order was confirmed by the Minister on the 13th July, 1961, the Order to come into operation on the 1st January, 1962. In the interest of householders, it was decided to postpone the latter date until the 1st July, 1962.

Personal interviews were made with the people concerned, and they were advised on adaptations and conversions, and as to how they might claim grant.

An apparatus for the measurement of air pollution was installed at the Health Centre, Murivance, in February, 1961. Since that time measurements have been taken daily, with the exception of Sundays.

The concentration of smoke in the atmosphere can be estimated and, also, the sulphur-dioxide content.

A known volume of air is drawn daily through a standard filter-paper and through a solution of hydrogen peroxide. The smoke stains left on the filter-paper are measured by means of an electrical appliance, known as a Reflectometer. The concentration of smoke is calculated and the amount of sulphur-dioxide determined. Both are expressed in terms of micrograms per cubic meter.

The monthly recordings were as under :—

Month	Smoke			Sulphur-dioxide		
	Average	Max.	Min.	Average	Max.	Min.
<b>February</b> ...	34	120	0	40	120	6
<b>March</b> ...	35	120	10	42	72	20
<b>April</b> ...	39	90	10	15	83	14
<b>May</b> ...	33	80	0	37	86	13
<b>June</b> ...	14	70	0	28	99	11
<b>July</b> ...	15	50	0	15	36	0
<b>August</b> ...	14	80	0	21	46	6
<b>September</b> ...	39	110	10	19	46	9
<b>October</b> ...	52	270	0	28	72	6
<b>November</b> ...	141	346	17	99	312	12
<b>December</b> ...	208	544	29	130	556	28

Statistics are sent to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and comparison with figures from other areas can be made. The measurement of air pollution is in its infancy and at present there is no standard site for a town at which the pollution should be measured, but from figures available, Shrewsbury is roughly parallel in its atmospheric pollution with Exeter, Cheltenham, Bexley Heath, East Kilbride, Falkirk, and Kew, Lewisham and Wandsworth in the London area. Areas with better figures include Braintree, Carshalton, Chelmsford, Kingston-upon-Thames and Leamington Spa. Areas with higher contamination rate are too numerous to mention.

### MUNICIPAL HOSTEL FOR MEN

The Superintendent, Mr. E. A. Andrews, has provided the following report for the year 1961 :—

**“Charges.**—33/- per week or 5/- per night.

Number of beds	...	...	...	41
Men paying weekly charge	...	...	...	1,910
Men paying nightly charge	...	...	...	842
Daily average	...	...	...	38

**Retired Men.**—Five of the regular lodgers are over seventy years of age. Two, approaching eighty years, occupy themselves by part time work.

By arrangement with the County Welfare Department, two of the older men were admitted to old people's homes. The aged pensioner, once prejudiced against the idea is now quite content to enter a welfare home. This change of heart comes at a time when there would appear to be a dearth of accommodation at these homes. In addition, a condition of acceptance is that the applicant though no longer able to look after himself should be in reasonable good health. This could set a problem for the old folk who find that a chronic complaint is too often a nagging companion of advanced years.

**Cooking Facilities.**—The practice of allowing men to cater and cook for themselves is generally appreciated, though a fair number of men get their main meal at the works canteen. Fresh arrivals to the hostel agree that despite increased charges by boarding house keepers, the fare provided is often insufficient for their needs and that supplementary meals have to be purchased elsewhere. In the hostel a man may arrange his meals to conform with his appetite. Men who work hard in the fresh air need no appetiser and one can understand that a landlady may well be appalled at the size of dinner prepared and aghast at the casual ease with which such a meal is consumed.

**Employment.**—Over half the men are employed by public works contractors, the remainder follow a variety of employment. Considering the extremes of education and diversity of views there is very little argument. The ex-industrial chemist may discuss the complexities of the common market with the graduate from a Dublin university, but the man from Dartmoor with his uncanny accuracy regarding the length of the longest railway platform or the exact height of the tallest building holds the floor. The accepted oracle is the possessor of a brewer's handbook giving these and other useful facts. Topics likely to raise heat are avoided and the adage of the glasshouses tempers any hasty accusations."

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### Milk Supply

At the close of the year there were registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations :—

Dairies	...	...	...	...	8
Retail purveyors of milk	...	...	...	...	63

### Turbidity Test (Applicable to sterilised milks)

The 7 samples proved satisfactory.

### Phosphatase Test (A test applied to verify the efficiency of pasteurisation)

The 45 samples proved satisfactory.

### Methylene Blue Test

One hundred and thirty-six samples were subjected to the Methylene blue test, an indicator of keeping quality. Subsequent sampling in the case of nine adverse reports gave satisfactory results. Two samples were declared void due to the high atmospheric temperature in the laboratory at the time of the tests.

### Ice Cream

Premises registered for sale and manufacture	1
Premises registered for sale only ... ..	193
Premises registered for store only ... ..	2

Thirty-five samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination. The results are tabulated below :—

No. of Samples	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
35	24	3	7	1

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The 110 samples of food and drugs submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis comprised 4 milk samples (all formal), 83 foods other than milk (2 formal and 81 informal), and 23 drugs (all informal).

Some 107 were returned as genuine and 3 as not genuine, of which 1 was milk, 1 food and 1 drug.

An additional 52 "informal" samples of milk were tested for fat content on the testing machine at the Health Centre. One of these showed a fat content deficiency. A follow-up formal sample also proved unsatisfactory, and the Producer was advised to contact the County Milk Production Officer.

The following tabulated statements give particulars of the articles sampled.

### (A) MILK

Number of milk samples	...	...	4
Number found genuine ... ..	...	...	3
Number found not genuine	...	...	1

Remarks on sample returned as not genuine :—

Fat 2.8%. Solids not fat 8.4%. Deficient of 6.6% fat and 1.1% solids not fat. No added water. Confirmed by freezing point test. ("Appeal to Cow" sample showed that cows were giving milk below the standard for fat and solids not fat. Producer advised to contact the County Milk Production Officer.)



**(B) FOOD**

Number of food samples (other than milk)	83
Number found genuine ... ..	82
Number found not genuine ... ..	1

<b>Name and Number of Articles sampled</b>	<b>Informal</b>
Apples ... ..	1
Apricots ... ..	1
Baking Powder ... ..	1
Blackcurrant Jam ... ..	1
Bread Sauce ... ..	1
Butter ... ..	3
Butter (Cream) ... ..	1
Butter (Welsh) ... ..	1
Butter Fruits ... ..	2
Butter Mints ... ..	1
Butterscotch ... ..	1
Butter Toffee ... ..	1
Cauliflower ... ..	1
Chocolate Rolls ... ..	1
Christmas Pudding ... ..	1
Christmas Pudding (Plain) ... ..	1
Coffee Essence ... ..	1
Condensed Full Cream Milk ... ..	1
Condensed Machine Skimmed Milk (Sweetened) ... ..	1
Corned Beef ... ..	1
Cornflour ... ..	1
Curry Powder ... ..	1
Custard Powder ... ..	1
Dairy Cream Ice ... ..	2
Double Cream ... ..	1
Dried Baking Yeast ... ..	1
Gravy Mix ... ..	1
Ground White Pepper ... ..	1
Horseradish Sauce ... ..	1
Ice Cream ... ..	5
Imitation Cream ... ..	1
Jelly ... ..	2
Kidney Beans ... ..	1
Lemon Juice ... ..	1
Limmits ... ..	1
Marzipan ... ..	1
Mayonnaise ... ..	1
Minced Beef and Gravy ... ..	1
Minced Chicken in Jelly ... ..	1
Mincemeat ... ..	2

Name and Number of Articles sampled					Informal
Minced Pork	...	...	...	...	1
Mixed Peel	...	...	...	...	1
Mixed Pickles	...	...	...	...	1
Molasses Tablets	...	...	...	...	1
Mustard	...	...	...	...	1
Nut Mixture	...	...	...	...	1
Orange and Lemon Slices	...	...	...	...	1
Peaches	...	...	...	...	1
Peas	...	...	...	...	1
Pickled Red Cabbage	...	...	...	...	1
Pickling Spice	...	...	...	...	1
Plums	...	...	...	...	1
Porage Oats	...	...	...	...	2
Powdered Gelatine	...	...	...	...	1
Pure Jersey Cream	...	...	...	...	1
Quick Jel	...	...	...	...	1
Sage and Onion Stuffing	...	...	...	...	1
Salmon Spread	...	...	...	...	2
Sardines	...	...	...	...	1
Sausage	...	...	...	...	1
Sausage (Beef)	...	...	...	...	2
Sausage (Pork)	...	...	...	...	2
Self Raising Flour	...	...	...	...	1
Sherbert Cream Ice	...	...	...	...	1
Strawberries in Syrup	...	...	...	...	1
Sunny Spread	...	...	...	...	1
Sweetened Coconut	...	...	...	...	1
					<b>Formal</b>
Gin...	...	...	...	...	1
Whisky	...	...	...	...	1

#### Remarks on Sample returned as not Genuine

Sherbert Milk fat 4.5%. Milk solids not fat 6.1%. Deficient  
 Cream Ice of 10.0% fat and 18.6% milk solids not fat.  
 (Informal) The Producer/Retailer requested the analysis of this  
 product prior to marketing, and when informed of the  
 result he was told that if the product was put on sale,  
 a formal sample would be taken.

#### (C) DRUGS

Number of drug samples	...	...	23
Number found genuine	...	...	22
Number found not genuine	...	...	1

Name and number of articles sampled	Informal
Angettes ... ..	1
Aspirin Tablets ... ..	1
Aspirin Tablets (Children's) ... ..	1
Bismuthated Lozenges ... ..	1
Calcium Lactate ... ..	1
Campden ... ..	1
Compound Syrup of Figs ... ..	1
Cough Mixture ... ..	4
Epsom Salts ... ..	1
Headache Tablets ... ..	1
Head and Stomach Pills ... ..	1
Laxative Chocolates ... ..	1
Laxative Tablets ... ..	1
Liquid Paraffin ... ..	1
Nerve Tablets ... ..	1
Rheumatism and Gout Pills ... ..	1
Rheumatism and Nerve Tablets ... ..	1
Rheumatism Tablets ... ..	1
Slimming Tablets ... ..	1
Takazyma Tablets ... ..	1

#### Remarks on Sample returned as not Genuine

Rheumatism Tablets (Informal) The tablets were coated with crystals of salicylic acid which originates from decomposition. Remainder of stock withdrawn from sale.

#### PUBLIC ABATTOIR

Diseased and unsound conditions found in the animals dealt with caused the detention and surrender for destruction of a total weight in carcasses and offal of 34 tons, 18 cwts., 17 lbs., given in the following table :—

##### CARCASSES AND PARTS

Beef ... ..	6,397 lbs.
Veal ... ..	3,648 lbs.
Mutton and Lamb ... ..	5,036 lbs.
Pork ... ..	12,780 lbs.
OFFAL ... ..	50,332 lbs.

## CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed ... ..	14,156	1,416	1,709	70,641	27,972	—
Number inspected ... ..	14,156	1,416	1,709	70,641	27,972	—
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	6	87	88	70	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1,420	128	13	633	459	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	10.04	9.40	5.85	1.01	1.89	—
<b>Tuberculosis only:</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	1	—	—	4	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	3	—	—	189	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis ... ..	0.01	0.28	—	—	0.69	—
<b>Cysticercosis:</b>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	8	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted for treat- ment by refrigeration ...	8	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

During the year 1961 the quality of animals passing through the abattoir has been magnificent, which shows that the farmer has now attained a very high standard of quality breeding suitable for the retail butchering trade.

A further increase in the number of animals passing through the abattoir for slaughter is shown on the records, but it is thought that the maximum throughput for this size of establishment has now been reached.

It is hoped that the new abattoir will be completed by the beginning of 1964.

The incidence of tuberculosis still shows a decline from previous years and distomatosis (liver fluke) has been less prominent in this part of the country with subsequent less condemnation.

## Unsound Food

The following foodstuffs, being unfit for human consumption, were voluntarily surrendered for destruction.

Fish	...	...	...	785	lbs.
Bacon and Ham			...	401	lbs.
Preserved Goods	...	...	...	2,036	tins and jars
Cheese	...	...	...	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Sausage	...	...	...	44	lbs.
Corned Beef	...	...	...	688 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.
Poultry	...	...	...	408	lbs.
Tongue	...	...	...	40	lbs.
Fruit	...	...	...	56	lbs.
Radishes	...	...	...	84	lbs.
Dried currants	...	...	...	50	lbs.
Sultanas	...	...	...	30	lbs.
Prunes	...	...	...	40	lbs.

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifications of infectious diseases again show a low incidence of these diseases with the exception of measles. An epidemic of this disease which started in November, 1960, continued until August, 1961, and during that time over 800 cases were notified. Three cases were admitted to hospital and there were no deaths attributed to the disease. The cases were generally mild and complications few. During the first nine months of 1961 the number of cases notified in the country was 48,364, which was a record for notifications since notification became compulsory in 1939. The fatality rate of less than .02% (148 deaths) throughout the country was low and is gradually falling, but is not insignificant. A live measles virus vaccine may well be available in the near future. If the disease is to be effectively prevented by this measure a large percentage of the susceptible population will have to be immunised, but if successfully applied, a lot of illness will be avoided.

No case was notified of the diseases against which immunisation is known to be an effective weapon, namely, Diphtheria and anterior Poliomyelitis. Smallpox was also absent.

Notifications of whooping cough stayed fairly steady for yet another year at 34, while the number immunised continues to rise.

Scarlet fever and erysipelas occurred only in small numbers and cases of the former were so mild that the patient was generally up and about within a few days.

A slight rise in the number of new cases of tuberculosis in young adults is noted.

Notifications of dysentery were again low, but many cases of gastro intestinal upset clinically similar to a mild dysentery were

reported in which laboratory investigation yielded negative results. The control of these infections would seem to depend on good housing standards, food hygiene and personal cleanliness. Apparently no outbreak of the explosive widespread characteristic suggestive of Sonne' dysentery in a susceptible community, an infant or junior school for example, occurred. Many cases of jaundice following an attack of gastro enteritis were reported. Nearly all these cases were mild.

Fourteen cases of food poisoning, all due to *Salmonella typhi* murium, were notified during the year. None was fatal. Thirteen of these occurred in the early months of the year and in only 2 cases, a grandmother who was looking after her spastic granddaughter was there any evidence of person to person spread. No connecting link was discovered between any of the other cases and the cause of the outbreak was not discovered.



**Monthly Notifications of Infectious Diseases, 1961**  
(excluding Tuberculosis)

MONTH	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	Meningococcal Infection	Measles	Whooping Cough	Acute Encephalitis Post-Infectious	Food Poisoning	Dysentery	Puerperal Pyrexia
January ...	1	—	—	—	92	4	—	—	4	—
February ...	—	2	7	—	130	1	—	—	—	—
March ...	1	—	—	—	187	3	1	—	1	1
April ...	—	—	—	1	74	4	—	—	—	—
May ...	—	3	—	—	83	4	—	5	6	—
June ...	—	1	—	—	40	6	—	7	1	1
July ...	—	1	—	—	24	2	—	—	1	—
August ...	—	—	—	—	17	6	—	1	3	—
September ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	8	—
October ...	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	—
November ...	—	1	—	—	11	2	—	—	1	—
December ...	—	5	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	3	13	7	1	678	34	1	14	28	2

# NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR, 1961

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Number of Cases Notified										Total Cases removed to Hospital	
	At all ages	At Ages—Years										
		Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 & up- wards		
Small-pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	
Scarlet Fever... ..	13	—	3	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Typhus Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis—												
Paralytic ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Non-Paralytic ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia—												
Acute Primary ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Influenzal ... ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	4	7	
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Acute Encephalitis—												
Infective ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Post-infectious ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Malaria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery ... ..	28	—	1	2	8	5	3	5	3	1	2	
Measles ... ..	678	23	143	211	286	8	4	3	—	—	3	
Whooping Cough ... ..	34	6	10	6	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	
Food Poisoning ... ..	14	—	2	—	3	3	4	1	—	1	2	
Totals ... ..	781	30	159	219	315	21	12	14	5	6	16	

## TUBERCULOSIS

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 to 1 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 4 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—24 ... ..	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
25—34 ... ..	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44 ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54 ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—64 ... ..	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards ... ..	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	9	5	3	3	1	—	—	—



The one death from Tuberculosis was of a notified case.

The Phthisis (Respiratory or Pulmonary Tuberculosis) Death Rate for the year was 0.02 per 1,000 population, compared with 0.04 in the previous year.

## IMMUNISATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The County Medical Officer of Health has kindly provided the following figures relating to immunisations given during 1961 in Shrewsbury.

### B.C.G. Vaccination

Number of children offered protection	...	...	1,496
Number accepting vaccination	...	...	1,397
Number found positive	...	...	139
Number found negative	...	...	1,100
Number vaccinated with B.C.G.	...	...	1,091

### Diphtheria Immunisation

			Immunisations
Pre-School Children :	At Clinic	...	414
	By General Practitioners	...	377
School Children :	At Clinic	...	124
	By General Practitioners	...	44
Total			<u>959</u>
			Reinforcing Injection
At Clinic			...
By General Practitioners			...
Total			<u>697</u>

### Whooping Cough Immunisation

Pre-School Children :	At Clinic	...	392
	By General Practitioners	...	249
School Children :	At Clinic	...	1
	By General Practitioners	...	17
Total			<u>759</u>

**Tetanus**

Pre-School Children :	At Clinic	...	...	...	17
	By General Practitioners	...	...	...	213
School Children :	At Clinic	...	...	...	10
	By General Practitioners	...	...	...	42
Total					282

**Vaccination (Smallpox)**

Primary	{	Children under				
		1 year of age :	At Clinic	...	...	44
			By General Practitioners	...	...	139
		Others :	At Clinic	...	...	229
			By General Practitioners	...	108	
			Total	...	...	520
<hr/>						
		Re-Vaccination :	At Clinic	...	...	22
			By General Practitioners	...	...	133
			Total	...	...	155
<hr/>						

**Poliomyelitis****1st and 2nd injections :**

Pre-school children :	At Clinic	...	...	...	605
	By General Practitioners	...	...	...	222
Other children :	At Clinic	...	...	...	541
	By General Practitioners	...	...	...	90
Young persons :	At Clinic	...	...	...	415
	By General Practitioners	...	...	...	63
Under 40's :	At Clinic	...	...	...	861
	By General Practitioners	...	...	...	148
Others :	At Clinic	...	...	...	74
	By General Practitioners	...	...	...	20
Total					3.039

**3rd injections :**

Pre-school children :	At Clinic	...	...	...	486
	By General Practitioners	...	...	...	153
Other children :	At Clinic	...	...	...	162
	By General Practitioners	...	...	...	144
Young persons :	At Clinic	...	...	...	306
	By General Practitioners	...	...	...	27

Under 40's :	At Clinic	...	...	...	1,085
	By General Practitioners	...	...	...	169
Others :	At Clinic	...	...	...	121
	By General Practitioners	...	...	...	21
	Total	...	...	...	<u>2,674</u>

#### 4th injections :

Children in the 5-11 year age group :	At Clinic	...	...	...	3,578
	By General Practitioners	...	...	...	319
	Total	...	...	...	<u>3,897</u>

### COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH CENTRES

Particulars are given below of the health services provided by the County Council under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, for the Borough.

Area	Premises	Services Provided and Day and Time Clinics Held
Harlescott	Church Hall, Meadow Farm Drive	Child Welfare Clinic, Tuesday, 1.30 to 5 p.m.
Monkmoor	Tankerville Hall, Monkmoor Road	Child Welfare Clinic, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month, 1.30 to 5 p.m.
Ditherington	White House Clinic Whitchurch Road	Child Welfare Clinic, Thursday and Friday, 1.30 to 5 p.m. Ante and Post-natal Clinic 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month, 2.30 p.m.
Town Centre	Health Centre, Murivance	Child Welfare Clinic, Friday, 1.30 to 5 p.m. Ante and Post-natal Clinic 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month, 2.30 p.m.

Attendances during the year are given below.

Children			Harlescott	Monkmoor	Murivance	White House
Under 1 year	...	...	2,696	729	2,347	2,853
1 but under 2 years	...	...	627	145	466	718
2 but under 5 years	...	...	581	169	279	682
Total attendances	...	...	3,904	1,043	3,092	4,253
No of Children attending	...	...	519	141	594	452
<b>Expectant Mothers</b>						
Cases	...	...	—	—	207 (2)	185 (2)
Attendances	...	...	—	—	300 (2)	278 (2)
(Post-natal included in brackets)						

The Family Planning Association, Shrewsbury Branch, provide a weekly clinic for advice and instruction on family planning. This clinic is held at Murivance Health Centre on Mondays, from 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.

### Dental Care

The County Council provide full dental care, including the provision of dentures where necessary, and orthodontic treatment for expectant and nursing mothers, children under school age and children attending the Education Authority schools.

The Dental Clinic at 5 Belmont, has its own X-Ray apparatus and full technical and professional staff.

### Orthopaedic Treatment

Orthopaedic surgeons from the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry, hold regular sessions in St. Chad's Church Hall and children can be referred there from child welfare and school clinics.

### Hospital Facilities

In-patient and out-patient hospital facilities are available as follows :—

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions :

Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, Murivance.

General Medical and Surgical Treatment :

Royal Salop Infirmary.

Copthorne Hospital.

Monkmoor Hospital.

**Infectious Diseases :**

Copthorne Hospital, Isolation Ward.  
 Monkmoor Hospital, Isolation Ward.

**Mental Illness :**

Shelton Hospital.

**DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION**

A summary of work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors in connection with infectious disease, disinfection and disinfestation is as follows :—

Visits made in connection with infectious  
 disease ... .. 112

Three houses were disinfested by Corporation employees working under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector.

The type of infestation was as undermentioned :—

Bugs	...	...	...	...	2 houses
Fleas	...	...	...	...	1 house

**DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE**

At the end of the year the number of premises under contract with the Corporation for disinfestation was as follows :—

Business premises	...	...	...	55
Private dwelling-houses...	...	...	...	5

No major infestation was discovered.

The Rodent operative made 1,195 visits to premises in the course of his duties during the year.

**NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951****Removal to suitable premises of Persons in need of Care and Attention**

It was not found necessary to make any application for compulsory removal to hospital.







